

DAILY BAZOO:
One square, one insertion, \$1.75
Three, \$4.50
One week, \$10.00
One month, \$35.00
One year, \$350.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents
One square one time, daily a weekly, 1.75
ADDRESS:
J. WEST GOODWIN.

BUSY AS BEES!

Owing to the immense

RUSH OF BUYERS

Our daily crowd our establishment, we take this opportunity to urge parties wishing to buy to call early, as we can devote more time in showing such bargains as no other house in our line can afford.

JUST RECEIVED

Two cases more cotton flannel. We are the only house in the city selling same at five cents a yard. A nice line of ladies' overalls, striped or plaid at 75 cents. Men's overalls selling fast at \$3 and \$5, worth double the money.

BLANKETS.

Just think of it, only \$2 a pair in white or gray. Brown blankets 70 cents apiece.

BOOTS! BOOTS!!

Fifty cases opened this week, ranging \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$3. Boys' boots \$1.25 and \$2. Ladies' shoes reduced to 65 cents, 90 cents, \$1 and \$1.50. Children's shoes 35 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1. Call at once and see our bargains too numerous to mention, at the

RED STORE,

WEST MAIN STREET,
P. S.—Large lot of Cloaks to be opened next week, very cheap. 10 6-4m3m

HOW TO COURT.

It is certainly the wish of young people to court and be courted with propriety. It is one of those delicate and fascinating studies which to youth especially, is irresistibly attractive. Nor are middle-aged people entirely exempt from the feeling. Even an old maid likes to be courted just as if she were young. There is a flavor of appreciation hanging about an old faded spinster, which is constantly recalling Moore's exquisite simile of the shivered vase and the scent of roses. A woman rarely loses her love for the romantic; and the most romantic simoleon under the sun is an old becheur or a frisky sidower. Their courtship is a prolonged dream of Arcadia. These things considered, it is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that one of the most important things in life is the ability to court with propriety. Some people think it tact. It is art. Tact is inherited—a person employs it intuitively. Art is cultivated. Genius may elevate it, but the primary principle of all art is study—something to be learned; and courting must be included in the classification. The successful general always plans his campaign in advance, and the man who succeeds with women must do the same. His advances must be made with exquisite delicacy. A hurried or ill-advised movement may be his ruin. A false step in nine cases out of ten is irrevocable. No woman likes to have a blundering lover. Grace is always captivating, and the man who is armed with this has accomplished half the conquest he undertakes. He must have in his manner an evenly balanced assortment of ardor and reserve, timidity and audacity. Able-bodied love making is always disagreeable. What lady wants a bear to kiss her hand or zone her waist or watch the dimples as they play hide and seek in the midst of quick gathering blushes? But notwithstanding all this a man must be prepared to seize the fitting moment to meet storm the breach of a lady's affection and carry the citadel. When that moment arrives there must be no hanging back. Like a skilful general who watches the eddying whirl of battle, and orders on the instant the final charge, so the lover must be prepared to rush into the breach and carry the heart by a grand coup d'état. There must be no wavering. It should be done as a soldier rushes into battle—with desperate courage and resolute purpose. For each lover there is always victory. A woman always hesitates to show her fondness for a man; but a man should never hesitate to show his fondness for a woman. Of his own merits he should be modest; of her merits, the most extravagant eulogy is allowable. But even this must be indulged in at the proper moment. Praise out of place is never pleasing. The varying moods and fancies must be watched with an observing eye and the moment seized when flattery blends its soothing beauty with the glowing fancy which your love inspires. Take our word for it there is no art like the art of courting.

Death is the ominous name of a de-

fective employed by the English Apothecaries' Society to prevent druggists usurping the functions of apothecaries.

A bronze, which resists oxidation and is especially fitted for mirror and reflectors, consists of 62 parts of copper, 30 parts of nickel, 12 parts of zinc, 5 parts of lead, and 1 part of blameth.

SEDALIA WEEKLY BAZOO.

VOLUME X

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10 1878.

NUMBER 28.

WARRENSBURG.

Stray Pebbles from the Quarry City.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

—Senator Cockrell left for Washington last Tuesday night.

—The sociable of the Christian church met at Mrs. A. C. Harrison's Friday night.

—Quite a number of foreign attorneys were attending Criminal court, here, last week.

—We are indebted to Charlie Rayhill for quite a number of Normal items this week.

—The sidewalks on south Holden street have been repaired. Bully for the repairer.

—Miss Celia Greenbeck, of Independence is visiting her sister Miss Anna Greenbeck of this city.

—S. P. Sparks was elected special Judge of the Criminal court last week in the absence of Judge Hill.

—A concert for the benefit of the Normal Courier will be given at Empire Hall next Friday night.

—Dr. Stepper and family left for the State of California last Sunday night. They will make that their future home.

—People generally sign their names with a pen or pencil, but Johnson County's efficient Circuit clerk signs his with a spoon.

—Bob Dalton has got a parrot; its feathers are green; its name's Polly; it came from Texas, and speaks the Spanish language.

—Miss Ella Christopher, a most accomplished young lady of Pleasant Hill, is visiting her brother, J. H. Christopher, of this city.

—Mrs. H. C. Fike sprained one of her feet very badly last week by getting it caught between the steps at the Presbyterian church.

—The train was ten hours late last Sunday morning, and the readers of the SUNDAY MORNING BAZOO sat around and yawned till it came.

—We heard an aspiring attorney say last week, during the trial of the Baker case, that something had occurred "unbeknownst" to him.

—The Normal seniors have been absorbing "English literature" for some time. They are now picking the feathers out of Wm. Shakespeare's productions.

—We are glad to learn that J. W. Hill, of California, Mo., who was taken very sick in this city last summer, on account of which he went home, is rapidly recovering.

—New and elegant walks have been laid off in the yard of the Normal School, paved with gravel. They and much to the beauty of the grounds and are far more convenient than the old ones were.

—In the case of the State against Easterwood, charged with killing Casaday, here, in 1870, the grand jury, last week, failed to find a bill. We presume they didn't look in the right place.

—The Normal Philo made a long stride in the cause of civilization last Friday. They passed an act allowing the lady members to debate. We don't see how the ladies could bear being precluded so long from this privilege, so dear to every woman's heart.

—A very serious accident occurred here yesterday morning. James Allor, who was guarding the prisoners in the calaboose, was armed with a short double barreled shot gun loaded with a heavy charge of buck shot. His gun was leaning up against the side of the building and when Mr. Allor took hold of it and went to raise it up, the hammer caught in a crevice of the house and the gun went off, the whole charge taking effect in his wrist which was horribly mangled and badly burned by the powder. The wound was promptly dressed by Dr. Smith.

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CRITIQUE.

Our Would-Be Connoisseurs of Art.

[From the influence of conversations we have had at different times with a very celebrated artist, from the influence of the various remarks, or the criticism of the popular masses in regard to works of art, and from the desire to express our own matured opinions through the press, in relation to subjects of so much importance to elegant, cultivated and refined society, as the painter's and the sculptor's divine arts we at present write:]

In the very beginning of our article we are compelled by the pressure of actual observation, to assert that, perhaps, in no other branch of art are the great masses of what we call elegant and cultivated people, so really ignorant as they are in reference to these two arts. For, when we investigate closely, we find that the populace, generally, are lamentably wanting, not only in all correct ideas of form as represented upon a flat surface and of local color itself in portraits of nature, but that they are entirely ignorant of the simplest rules of linear perspective—the different effects of the intervention of different atmospheres upon the color of near and remote objects. Should such persons be called upon to color a landscape already produced in outline, their foliage, near and distant, would be alike all green, their skies pure ultra-marine blue, and their lakes and streams of water, what color, the Lord only knows; but as water is said to be colorless, these artists would doubtless leave the canvas untouched.

Yet to our wonder and astonishment, we find the greater number of such persons holding themselves up as critics of art; and especially will this be found to be the case if these persons have visited, for a few days, foreign lands, or happened to be born beyond the deep; for these facts, in their minds, constitute them the superior of other persons, and hence they arrogate to themselves the high prerogative of sitting up their feet as the law to which the opinions of all others must succumb.

We have often during past years, in the studio of different artists, or in the presence of splendid paintings listened with smothered disgust and a feeling of contempt to the remarks of the self-satisfied, would-be critic.

At first when you enter with them the artist's studio, you are informed by their artist's tongue, that they are great lovers of fine paintings; that they profess a highly cultivated taste in regard to all things connected with art; that they have been born in Europe, or that they have made a "tour" of Europe, in which "lower" you are expected to suppose or to know that they have studied with great care, the renowned works of the Old Masters, and that, of course, their opinion must be regarded as law in all matters of an aesthetic nature. It has not been long since we had the mortification of coming in contact with one of these "tourists," upon which occasion the individual expatiated with great volubility, on the merits and demerits of this and that school of art, in which declamation we were convinced that it would be very difficult for this critic to explain the difference between a school of fish and a school of art.

And notwithstanding the universally admitted and indisputable fact, that the United States, to-day, justly boasts of the finest landscape and portrait painters of the world, this "lowering" critic pronounced the productions of American artists mere daubs, in comparison with those of other nations and during our conversation, paintings that were pronounced magnificent by parties of undoubted taste and ability, were declared to be nothing.

Of course, as our connoisseur was a lady, we let her have about her own way, knowing, too, that her decisions would have but little effect upon the standing of the great productions of the accomplished artists of our vast country. Finally our fair critic came to a chromo, which she at once pronounced "a very elegantly executed painting, though taken from a very tame clip of American scenery." In fact, she thought this painting on account of its delicate finish, its almost faultless drawing and its exquisite coloring, would attract attention in any collection of paintings. This was more than we could stand, and, as gently as possible, informed the lady that this elegant painting of American scenery, that she had so highly commended, was only a one dollar and a half chromo of a Swiss landscape scene, which produced some confusion and brought the red to her cheeks.

This instance we present as one of those things that daily occur in these United States.

These would-be connoisseurs are fully aware of the fact, that to possess true aesthetic taste, improved by the study of good foreign art, is a high recommendation of its possessor to the consideration of gentlemen and ladies moving in the most elegant and refined circles of society, and hence, so much assumption and so many frauds who attempt to force themselves as art critics into truly cultivated society.

As a general thing, these self-conceited frauds spring from the second class of people in foreign lands, who have enjoyed immense fortunes or from the realms of Shoddydom in this country.

A pork-packer of this country, who had spent fifty years of his life in the hog-pen and the slaughter house, very suddenly, by a freak of fortune, became immensely wealthy, and attempted to throw off the manner of the slaughter house, making a noble effort at erudition and refinement.

He had erected what was intended to be a magnificent and elegant mansion; he had it gilded, if not tastefully furnished; here were sofas, ottomans, huge mirrors with carved and gilded frames, together with the inevitable grand "piano;" his daughter gave up the occupation of sausage making and devoted much of their time to the "poesing of ivory."

Next, this great general; this great slaughterer of hogs, determined to make, like all other great lights of Shoddydom, a foreign tour. He made it, and while at Berlin he manifested great love and appreciation of the fine arts. As many of the great men of his native land who had passed away in honor and glory, had erected to them, either by admiring friends or a grateful government, monuments in commemoration of their noble deeds, this great demigod of the slaughter house, decided to have a stately monument in honor of his wonderful achievements, and, for the accomplishment of this purpose, he visited one of the great sculptors of Berlin.

Some of his friends and relations suggested that, if he had fully determined upon the erection of this monument, he employ some American artist, to which he paid but little attention, remarking that he had closely examined the productions of the artists of both hemispheres, and he thought those of his home artists fell far short of what he wanted, in fact, to make a long story short, we will say that he had the foreigner, here, and was, to use a common expression, determined to go the whole hog.

He laid his plans before the Berlin sculptor. He desired himself, first, as a boy, represented as cleaning a pig; then as a youth of some age, slaughtering a full-grown porker, in fact, he desired that the work be commenced at the bottom round of the ladder and that every advance made in his successful career, he boldly set forth; and, finally, he wished this biographical monument to be crowned with a colossal statue of the "old man" in the zenith of all his glory as a successful swine butcher.

The sculptor, much amused, informed him that such a monument would cost an immense sum; but just at this time, our hero did not care for expenses, he regarded himself as one of the most wealthy and notable men of America and was fully determined to have a monument. He requested the artist to make him an estimate of the probable cost of such a pile as he desired, then took his leave with an appointment to return on the following day.

Suffice it to say here, that the appointed hour came, and that our infatuated hero presented himself to the artist, from whom he learned to his astonishment, that the cost of such a monument as he had in view would amount to much more than all his accumulated wealth, and it is reasonable to suppose that this great monument will never be erected, thus debarring the art-world the privilege of contemplating, in marble, the pains and sufferings of many a porker, and the family of our illustrious countryman the pleasure of standing beneath his colossal memorial pile.

CHURCH.

BOONVILLE.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Boonville, Dec. 7th, 1878.

—We look for two high-toned weddings next week—but few are aware of their coming off.

—Mr. Reese had his arm broken, from a fall, while painting at Mr. Hart's, seven miles from this place.

—Miss Sallie Chapman of Kansas City, who has been visiting here for the past two months, returned yesterday.

—The U. S. Surveying party have been stationed here during the past week. They close the survey at this point until spring.

—One of the pleasantest occasions of the season was the "Mite" at the residence of Col. J. L. Stephens, last Thursday night.

—Willoughby, the Howard county murderer, has been sent back to jail, the Howard county grand jury having found a true bill against him.

—Mrs. J. H. Chandler and her handsome young sister, Miss Ida Weston, arrived here from Kansas City, Thursday.

—A man by the name of Straty, had his hand so badly cut on Friday that it became necessary to have his fore finger amputated. Dr. Holman did the work.

—The Furniture Factory Co. at this place, is converting the old foundry into a mammoth dry house. They have also just completed stables for the accommodation of their stock.

—The Missouri Pacific R.R. depot at this place, is being handsomely painted, refitted and furnished. Col. Stephens will make it one of the handsomest depots on the line when finished.

—Miss Aggie Lester of Kansas City, is visiting Mrs. Trigg in this city. She came down in company with Miss Florida Hall of Saline county, a sister of Mrs. Trigg, who had been visiting at Kansas City.

—Miss Laura Speed, with her mother, left Saturday morning for St. Louis to spend the winter months. Miss Laura will be much missed in society circles here, where she is one of the shining lights of Boonville's proverbial beauty and grace.

Good and pure coffee has very marked characteristics distinguished from chicory, its chief adulterant. Coffee has at least 11 per cent, of fatty matter, but chicory has only 1.15 per cent. Coffee contains a very small proportion of sugar, about 2 per cent, while chicory has not less than 22 per cent.

A Cleveland (Ohio) electrician is reported to have devised a machine which, with the consumption of twenty horse power, produces twenty separate powerful lights in a single circuit, any one of which may be extinguished and relit without affecting the others. The machine is to be used in lighting a New England cotton mill.

In an experiment recently made in Bombay, India, to determine the power of the solar heat for governing steam, nine gallons of water were put in a small boiler, and boiled by the rays of the sun in exactly thirty minutes. After boiling one hour the focus was turned off, when it was found that 3½ gallons had been evaporated. In the experiment 198 glass mirrors each fifteen inches by 9 were used.

—Scribbler!—Thomas has it, 105 N. Main st.

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING.

Editor Bazo:

I have always been a lover of truth and a hater of superstitions and frauds, whether ignorantly or willfully imposed upon the credulity of the people, consequently my attention has been drawn to the recently revived subject of Christ's second appearing. To me it seems lamentable that the prophetic confessions, as well as other eminent divines, should entertain such contracted ideas, or cling to such a flimsy theory, as to expect the literal fulfillment of Christ's second appearing in the flesh and bones he inhabited nearly 1,900 years ago. All science within the last century seems to have been made rapid strides in the way of progress, and that the wheels of religious progress should be thus clogged is a calamity to be regretted by us all. Asides to asides, and dust to dust, and the spirit to return from whence it came. There was no exception to the rule. That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit.

The promise was, "Unto them that look for him shall be the appearing the second time without sin unto salvation." We cannot see that his second appearing need be in the same flesh and bones, nor necessarily in the same person. The second appearing of Christ consists in the same power, gift and spirit, for the same purpose, to execute the same work or carry out the same plan. This exemplified by Christ himself who said of John the Baptist, "This is Elias that was to come." Therefore, John was the coming of Elijah, because he came in the same power and spirit. We will here remark that it was also said of Elijah as well as Jesus that his body ascended or was taken up. Just here let us see what Jesus says—John iii, 13: "And no man hath ascended up into heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of Man which is in heaven." These remarks make Jesus to Nicodemus before his crucifixion, when it is beyond all doubt that he inhabited this mundane sphere.

Christ was to come in the clouds; He was to come as a thief in the night. Paul said in his epistle to the Corinthians, "We have the mind of Christ, was He not there in obscurity, or in a cloud?" Was He not also there like a thief in the night, Himself not visible but His works manifest?

Again says Paul, the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit for they are spiritually discerned. Now, whenever we regard these things or discern them spiritually, the mystery is explained. Whenever we learn to know that no material body ever passed through wall into rooms with windows and doors closed, then will the mystery be explained. That Jesus' spiritual body passed thro' the walls and by a miracle was made visible to all we accept as truth. But no more was His a material body than was the three angels whom Abraham entertained as men, killed the calf and they did eat. Likewise the two angels Lot entertained, made feasts for them and they did eat also. But speak of the spiritual body, and there are strong corroborations of its truthfulness.

And again the apostle says, "For as many as are led by the spirit of God are the sons of God, and the spirit beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God." Did Jesus claim to be more than a son of God?

Well, Jesus said, "My body did not ascend into heaven, but because of it, it is not for us to say what became of it, but if the Jews paid 30 pieces of silver for his possession, and could sell it for the same amount or more, were they not mercenary enough to do it? And was it not to the interest of the sentinels to destroy every trace of detection as their lives would have paid the forfeit?"

And now to the orthodox, but erroneous opinion of the primitive church being called the bride. The Apostle said he looked and to be the new Jerusalem coming down adorned as a bride. Let me ask what relation does a bride bear to a bridegroom? Archer duties synonymous to those of their prospective children or church? The children cannot be mothers to themselves, so we conclusively remark that there is a broken link in the chain of parentage sovereignty. If the bride is the church, the bridegroom cannot be the man Jesus. The bride and bridegroom must be of the same specie or genus, else a violation of God's laws, the result of the union producing monstrous illegitimate plants of a degenerate vine.

In everything there is male and female. In God, who said "Let us make man in our own image," male and female, the image of God. In everything created by God, there is male and female of the same specie or genus. In the trees, the plants, the fruits of the earth, the grain of the fields; are perfect without both elements, male and female, and it is apparent that it is not only so with the animals and vegetable kingdom, but the mineral kingdom and earth it is said, have also their negative and positive. In consideration of the above well known truths, would it not be in harmony with all God's creation to look for Christ's second coming in a second Eve. "A woman clothed with the sun."

I do not claim that the above is final, or that there is no appeal from my judgment, but I do ask you to consider well before you judge or condemn too severely. The scriptures, spiritually understood or discerned, harmonize with God's law of nature, while a literal construction not only clashes and makes a babble of His word, but makes an inhuman monster of God himself, fit only to inhabit the abode that in his fruitless imagination, he has created for us, and caused us seemingly for the sole purpose of everlasting torture, with the exception of a few, whom are the select or foreordained for another and happier abode.

It is a slander on the goodness of God; a slander emanating from a false construction of his word; a slander only finding a parallel in that of God suffering Jesus to be tortured and crucified without fault that we may be saved by impugned righteousness.

—Jesus said for all, all the debt I owe, Nothing left for me to do, nothing more at all.

What a libel; we may, and should, profit

by the example of Jesus, but his blood will never atone for our sins, we have all got to render our own accounts. God is no respecter of persons. Rewards and punishments will come to us each and every one. Our righteousness is not imputed, nor our punishment in a lake of fire and brimstone, yet it is none the less sure to follow. Every violation, both morally and physically, will receive its due punishment by God's unchangeable laws. Just as the sun rises and sets, just as the seasons come and go and as our years roll round, no more can we escape it than we can our own birth. We cannot pay, stand back and stop God's decrees. Jesus may have suffered for us as parents do for their children, but the justice of God forbids that he should have suffered in our stead.

We will now diverge from this subject which, perhaps has already become offensive and pass on to one that has always been a bone of contention.

I have ever respect for my sincere friend who may differ with me, and I have no desire to treat with levity anything held sacred by others, but to those of the dipping persuasion I would respectfully say, I challenge any of you to show me where Jesus attached the least importance to water baptism in any form. Jesus was literally baptized, was literally circumcised and was literally crucified, but his testimony did away with these literal ceremonies and instituted a spiritual circumcision, a spiritual baptism and a spiritual crucifixion.

John testified that he was not the Messiah, and the only proof he ever offered to give, was that he baptized with water, but he came after me, etc., baptized with fire and the spirit.